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[redacted] advised that she believes the applicant has been employed during 1966 as a consultant to the Office of Economic Opportunity.

On January 5, 1967, [redacted] of the Woman's Division, Board of Missions of the Methodist Church, advised that she supervised the applicant in the preparation of her book, "States' Laws on Race and Color," and [redacted] did the final editing on the book. She found the applicant to be a very dependable person who had a good cultural background. She stated that the applicant was very precise in her work and had moderate personal habits. She further stated that the applicant always got her manuscripts in on time. She did not find the applicant to be mentally or emotionally unstable. [redacted] has no reason to question the applicant's loyalty to the United States, and found her to be a "good solid citizen" whom she would recommend most highly for a position of confidence with the United States Government.

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Tuberculosis Preventorium for Children
45 West 12th Street
New York, New York

On December 28, 1966, [redacted] Child Care Center, 19 Union Square West, New York, New York, advised that his organization was formerly known by the captioned name. He stated that he could not personally recall the applicant and could furnish no information concerning her.

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On December 28, 1966, [redacted] advised that she had no records at her disposal concerning the applicant's employment and was not personally acquainted with her. She could suggest no one at the center who might recall the applicant.

On December 29, 1966, [redacted] East Side Settlement House, 537 Alexander Avenue, Bronx, New York, advised that she was unable to recall the applicant. She stated that it is probable she had worked with the applicant at the Tuberculosis Preventorium for Children but because of the time elapsed since then, she could not recall her.

New York Committee for Stevenson and Kefauver
270 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Information concerning captioned employment appears elsewhere in this report under the interview of LLOYD K. GARRISON.

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Harper and Row Publishing Company
49 East 33rd Street
New York, New York

On January 4 1967 [redacted]

[redacted] advised that the applicant wrote a book entitled "The Proud Shoes", which was published by her firm in 1956. She stated that the applicant was awarded the Eugene Saxon Fellowship, which is a grant by Harper and Row to assist authors in the completion of their books. [redacted] stated that the applicant has not had any other works published by her firm.

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[redacted] stated that the only person with the firm who worked closely with the applicant was [redacted]
[redacted] who is now retired. [redacted] stated that [redacted]
[redacted] edited "The Proud Shoes".

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[redacted]
160 Broadway
New York, New York

On January 4, 1967, [redacted] Attorney, 160 Broadway, New York, New York, advised that the applicant was employed by him as a law clerk from March 15, 1948, through June, 1948. At that time her address was 388 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, New York and she carried Social Security Number [redacted]

b7C

[redacted] advised that the applicant's position with him was temporary and that he has had no contact with her since she left the firm. He advised that her work was entirely satisfactory and that he regarded her as a very brilliant young woman. [redacted] believed that the applicant is a protege of the late ELEANOR ROOSEVELT having gained this impression from an article which appeared in one of the national magazines many years ago. He stated that he has no reason to question the applicant's loyalty to the United States nor does he know anything of an adverse nature concerning her character and reputation. He stated he has never met the applicant's relatives nor has he had any social contact with the applicant. He stated that to the best of his knowledge the applicant has never been married.

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[redacted]
1660 Fulton Street
Brooklyn, New York

On December 22, 1966, personal observation disclosed that the building located at captioned address is vacant and partially demolished.

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On December 22, 1966, [redacted] Wally's Service Station, 1664 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York, advised that the building located at the captioned address has been vacant for more than five years. [redacted] advised that [redacted] is unknown to him.

On December 22, 1966, a review of current New York City telephone directories failed to disclose any listing for [redacted]

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New York City Department of Welfare
200 Church Street
New York, New York

On December 29, 1966, [redacted] Bureau b7C
of Personnel Administration, advised her records show that
Miss PAULI MURRAY, 388 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, New York,
was appointed a Social Investigator on November 25, 1952,
and she voluntarily resigned on July 16, 1953. [redacted]
stated that she had no other information available concerning
the applicant and could suggest no one with the Welfare
Department at the present time who might recall the applicant.

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American Jewish Congress
15 East 84th Street
New York, New York

On January 5, 1967, [redacted] American Jewish Congress, 15 East 84th Street, advised his records disclose that the applicant was employed from July 8, 1946, until April 1, 1947, when she resigned. The applicant was employed as a junior attorney for the Commission on Law and Social Action, and her services were satisfactory. The applicant's address was shown as Seven West 16th Street, New York, New York.

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[redacted] advised that he was not personally acquainted with the applicant and could furnish no additional information regarding her.

On January 5, 1967, [redacted] advised that both he and the applicant are on the Board of Directors of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). He advised that the applicant was at one time employed under his supervision at the American Jewish Congress as a junior attorney. He stated that her services were satisfactory but he advised her to return to law school. He advised that she was a willing and cooperative employee but did not have sufficient training for the position. He stated that her morals and personal habits left nothing to be desired and that he always found her to be a very responsible person. He stated that he would recommend her for a position of trust and confidence, assuming that she has the qualifications for the position.

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The Allerton House
143 East 39th Street
New York, New York

On January 5, 1967, [redacted] Allerton House, 130 East 57th Street, New York, New York, advised that the Allerton House formerly located at 143 East 39th Street, has been closed for several years and was owned by the Allerton New York Corporation, which is also out of existence. [redacted] stated that his firm has no records concerning employees who worked at the captioned hotel, nor could he suggest where the records for those employees might be located.

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National Urban League
55 East 52nd Street
New York, New York

On December 29, 1966, [redacted] Personnel Officer, advised that the applicant is a very brilliant student of the law who formerly taught at Yale University Law School. He stated that Miss MURRAY enjoyed an excellent reputation. He noted that she is "not the epitome of chicness, but is the low-heeled, tweedy type." He stated that she is respected as a thinker and a thinking leader and that she is accepted in leadership circles in the Negro community. [redacted] recommended her as a loyal American.

[redacted] advised that he met the applicant in 1949, but is not familiar with her employment history other than her work at the Yale Law School. His contacts with her have been of a social nature and those involving civil rights activities. He is not personally acquainted with her immediate family and does not know whether the applicant has ever been married. [redacted] stated that he was not employed by the National Urban League during the period of 1933 and 1934 when the applicant was alleged to have worked there. b7C

On December 29, 1966, [redacted] of Public Relations, advised that the applicant was employed by the National Urban League sometime during the period of the late 1930's. She stated there are no personnel records available for that period of time. [redacted] described the applicant as a very brilliant person and she knows nothing adverse concerning her character, reputation or loyalty. She advised that the applicant has been employed as an attorney having an office in lower Manhattan and that the applicant has also done considerable writing. She is not well acquainted with the applicant personally but recommended her for a position of trust and confidence with the United States Government.

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Congregational and Christian Churches
289 Fourth Avenue
New York, New York

On December 28, 1966, [redacted]

[redacted] United Church of Christ,
297 Park Avenue, South, advised that the United Church of Christ is the result of a merger between the Congregational and Christian Churches and the Evangelical and Reformed churches. She advised that her employment records do not go back beyond ten or fifteen years. [redacted]
[redacted] consulted, however, her 1930 yearbook, which did not contain the applicant's name but did list a [redacted] as [redacted] for the Congregational and Christian Churches. It is noted that the applicant had listed her supervisor as [redacted]

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[redacted] stated that she could suggest no one with the organization at the present time who might recall the applicant.

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Hunter College
69th Street and Park Avenue
New York, New York

On December 23, 1966, [redacted] Personnel Office, advised SA [redacted] that he could locate no record for the applicant as a permanent employee. He stated, however, that she could very well have been a part-time employee during her student days but records on such personnel are not kept for more than ten years. [redacted] stated that the switchboard operator now at Hunter College began there after 1933, and she could suggest no one else who might have any knowledge of the applicant.

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NY 140-E717

Young Women's Christian Association
(YWCA)

Emma Ransom House
175 West 137th Street
New York City, New York

On December 27, 1966.

[redacted] Central Branch YWCA,
610 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York, advised that the
Upper Manhattan Branch formerly located at 175 West 137th
Street is now at 361 West 125th Street. She advised that any b7C
record concerning the applicant would be located there.

On January 3, 1967, [redacted] of
Information and Registration, Upper Manhattan Branch of the
YWCA, 361 West 125th Street, New York, New York, advised
that her records do not reflect that the applicant has ever
worked or resided at the Upper Manhattan Branch of the
YWCA. She stated, however, that these records are not
conclusive and it is possible that the applicant has both
resided and been employed there in the past. She personally
recalls the applicant at the Upper Manhattan Branch in about
1929 or 1930. She advised she is a not a close personal friend
of the applicant but has followed her career from that time.
She believes the applicant to be a person of good character
and reputation and has no reason to question her loyalty to
the United States. She recommended her for a position of
trust and confidence.

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[redacted]
New York, New York

On December 28, 1966, [redacted]

[redacted] Commission on Religion and Race, National Council of Churches, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, New York, advised that she has known the applicant since the applicant's student days at Hunter College, some 30 years ago. She stated that the applicant was employed by her as a secretary when the applicant was a Freshman or Sophomore at Hunter College. She advised that this employment lasted about two years. [redacted] stated that she, herself, had been employed at the Harlem Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), on West 137th Street, in New York City, as [redacted] and she recalls that the applicant lived there for a short time.

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[redacted] stated that the applicant was an extraordinary person whose experiences in American democracy have not embittered her, but have "enriched her fertile mind". She stated that the applicant has complete integrity and a reputation for being helpful to other people. She stated that the applicant has always been a morally responsible person and she would recommend her for a position of trust and confidence. She advised that the applicant has always believed that in spite of its failures, American democracy can and will meet its commitments. [redacted] stated that she hopes that the applicant will be given an opportunity with the government commensurate with her experience, training, and her commitment to the people of the government.

[redacted] advised that the applicant was the author of "The Proud Shoes", and had also written a compilation of state laws pertaining to race. She believes that the applicant was also employed as a consultant to the Office of Economic Opportunity some time in 1966. She is also aware that the applicant taught at the University of Ghana for a short time.

[redacted] stated that she believes the applicant may have sisters and a brother but she is not personally

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acquainted with them. She stated that she was not sure whether the applicant had ever been married or not.

In 1964, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), conducted an investigation regarding [redacted] in the case entitled [redacted]
[redacted] member, National Advisory Council
On Vocational Rehabilitation, Department of
Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington,
D.C.; SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES."

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Alice Foote Mc Dougall Coffee
Shops Incorporated
New York, New York

On December 22, 1966, a review of current New York City telephone directories failed to disclose any listing for the captioned firm.

Information concerning the captioned firm appears in the "Miscellaneous" section of this report.

Neighborhoods

245 East 11th Street
New York, New York

On December 27, 1966, [redacted] advised that the applicant is presently renting Apartment 5E and that she originally came to the building from Connecticut in November, 1965. He understands that while occupying the apartment the applicant has been engaged in writing a book but [redacted] does not know the title or contents of the book. He stated that approximately two months ago the applicant left the apartment and is now living and working somewhere in Washington D.C. He stated that the applicant's niece, [redacted] is residing in the apartment during her absence.

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[redacted] advised that the applicant is a quiet, refined individual and he knows nothing unfavorable regarding her character, reputation or loyalty. Based upon his knowledge of the applicant he would recommend her for a position of trust and confidence.

On December 27, 1966, [redacted] advised that the applicant has resided at that address for a little over a year. She understands that the applicant is a graduate of Yale University Law School. [redacted] believes the applicant to be a very fine woman of good character and reputation. She had no reason to question her loyalty to the United States and recommended her for a position of trust and confidence. [redacted] stated that to the best of her knowledge the applicant is still residing in the building.

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On December 27, 1966, [redacted] advised that she is aware that Miss MURRAY has been residing in Apartment 5E for about six months, but she had had practically no contact with the applicant and is not in a position to comment regarding her character and reputation.

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On December 27, 1966, [redacted]
[redacted] advised that the applicant appears to be a
"wonderful woman and very intelligent." [redacted]
advised, however, that she herself is employed and has had
very little opportunity to become acquainted with the
applicant. She feels that she is not in a position to comment
further regarding her character, reputation and loyalty and
is not in a position to recommend her for Government
employment.

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On December 27, 1966, [redacted]
advised that she was not acquainted with the applicant.

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388 Chauncey Street
Brooklyn, New York

On January 4, 1967, the following persons advised that they were not acquainted with the applicant:

[redacted]
Brooklyn, New York

[redacted]
Brooklyn, New York

[redacted]
Brooklyn, New York

[redacted]
Brooklyn , New York

[redacted]
Brooklyn, New York

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On January 9, 1967, [redacted] of the building located at 388 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, New York, advised that the applicant had lived at that address for seven or eight years and left the address about five years ago.

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She resided with her two aunts, PAULINE DAME and SALLY SMALL, both of whom are now deceased.

[redacted] stated that the applicant referred to PAULINE DAME as "mother", and it is [redacted] understanding that the applicant's parents died when she was very young and that she was raised by her two aunts.

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[redacted] advised that the applicant has a brother, [redacted] who is living somewhere in Brooklyn, New York, and she also has a sister living in Washington, D.C., who is a registered nurse.

[redacted] stated that she is not aware that the applicant has ever been married.

[redacted] advised that she found the applicant and her relatives to be very fine people of good moral character and moderate personal habits. She also stated that the applicant's aunts were former schoolteachers and the entire family enjoyed an excellent reputation in the neighborhood.

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She advised that the applicant was employed as an attorney in Manhattan and she had never been given any reason to question her loyalty to the United States.

She recommended her most highly for a position of trust and confidence.

[redacted] stated that none of the other present residents in the neighborhood would recall the applicant since there has been quite a turnover among the residents in the neighborhood since the applicant's departure.

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International House
500 Riverside Drive
New York, New York

On January 5, 1967, [redacted] Alumni Office, advised her records reflect that PAULI MURRAY resided at the International House from March, 1947, to March, 1948, during which time she was a student at Columbia University. Her home address is shown as 906 Carroll Street, Durham, North Carolina. [redacted] advised that she was not personally acquainted with the applicant nor could she suggest anyone else in the International House who might recall her.

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435 Convent Avenue
New York, New York

On January 5, 1967, [redacted]
advised that he could not recall the applicant.

[redacted] On January 5, 1967, [redacted]
[redacted] advised that she has been a resident at that
address for the past 38 years. She stated that the building
is a cooperative apartment house and that she is [redacted]
of the corporation. She stated that she has lived in the
building since it was first erected and that she has known
personally every tenant in the building. She stated that she
could not recall the applicant and is sure that she never
owned an apartment at that address. She stated that it is
possible that the applicant may have lived with another
tenant in the building. She stated that there has been a
considerable turnover among the tenants since 1934, and she
could suggest no one else who might be acquainted with the
applicant.

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Miscellaneous

On December 21, 1966, a review of the "New York Times" issue of May 9, 1965, disclosed an advertisement on Page 6B entitled "A Reply to Secretary Rusk on Vietnam." The article read in part as follows:

"...The situation in Vietnam raises serious moral questions, not merely diplomatic and tactical ones. As a nation we hold immense power. To permit it to be used in reckless and barbarous ways is to imperil the entire basis of American leadership....

"We demand that the Administration return to the 'plain facts' and make an earnest attempt to obtain a negotiated peace.... We must arrange for an immediate cease-fire and offer to negotiate with the principal combatants including the Viet Cong; we must cease our air raids on North Vietnam; we should use the good offices of the United Nations in bringing about these ends; and we must assure the world that we will not use nuclear weapons in the pursuit of victory or in the 'pursuit of peace.'"

The advertisement indicated that the contributors and signers of the advertisement were members of the Greater Boston Faculty Committee on Vietnam. Among the signers from Yale University appeared the name of PAULI MURRAY, Law.

On December 27, 1966, the records of the New York State Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department, 45 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, New York, disclosed that PAULI MURRAY, also known as ANNA PAULINE MURRAY, AGNES PAULINE MURRAY and Mrs. ANNA PAULINE WYNN, was admitted to the New York State Bar on June 23, 1948. Miss MURRAY's application for admission to the Bar indicated that she had been admitted to practice law in the State of California on December 11, 1945; that she was admitted to practice before the United States District Court for the Northern District of California and was also admitted to practice before the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Ninth Judicial Circuit.

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Miss MURRAY's application, completed in June, 1948, indicated that she had the following residences:

Permanent Residences

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1914 - 1935 | 906 Cameron Street (now Carroll Street) Durham, North Carolina |
| June, 1941 - June, 1944 | |
| March, 1946 - May, 1946 | |
| August, 1935 - November, 1935 | 2 West 15th Street New York, New York Care of Stone |
| November, 1935 - February, 1936 | 273 West 10th Street New York, New York Apartment 1E |
| February, 1936 - May, 1936 | 15 Minetta Street New York, New York |
| May, 1936 - September, 1936 | 40 Morningside Drive Care of [redacted] New York, New York |
| September, 1936 - March, 1937 | Brookwood Labor School Katanoh, New York |
| March, 1937 - June, 1937 | 40 Morningside Drive Care of [redacted] New York, New York |
| June, 1937 - August, 1937 | 259 West 12th Street New York, New York |
| August, 1937 - January, 1938 | 225 West 110th Street New York, New York |
| January, 1938 - June, 1938 | Claremont Residence Club 140 Claremont Avenue New York, New York |

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June 1938 - December, 1938

503 West 111th Street
Care of [redacted]
New York, New York

December, 1938 - June, 1939

225 West 110th Street
Apartment 5
New York, New York

June, 1939 - July, 1940

35 Mount Morris Park West
New York, New York

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July, 1940 - November, 1940

225 West 150th Street
Apartment 2
Care of [redacted]
New York, New York

November, 1940 - June, 1941

2013 5th Avenue
New York, New York

July, 1944 - August, 1944

2131 West 28th Street
Los Angeles, California

August, 1944 - October, 1944

5871 South Crocker Street
Los Angeles, California

October, 1944 - April, 1945

International House
Berkeley, California

April, 1945 - June, 1945

695 35th Street
Oakland, California

June, 1945 - October, 1945

International House
Berkeley, California

October, 1945 - January, 1946

695 35th Street
Oakland, California

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January, 1946 - March, 1946 1801 G Street
Sacramento, California
Care of [redacted] b7C

May, 1946 - November, 1946 7 West 16th Street
Care of [redacted]
New York, New York

November, 1946 - February, 1947 1250 Franklin Avenue
Care of [redacted]
Bronx, New York

February, 1947 - November, 1947 International House
500 Riverside Drive
New York, New York

November 7, 1947 -
Present (June, 1948) 388 Chauncey Street
Brooklyn, New York

Temporary Residences

September, 1926 - June, 1927 107-19 117th Street
1928 - March, 1929 Richmond Hills, Queens
New York

March, 1929 - June, 1931 Emma Ransom House
Young Women's Christian
Association
175 West 137th Street
New York, New York

July, 1931 - September, 1931 Montauk Hotel
1st Avenue
Asbury Park, New Jersey

September, 1931 - December, 1931 437 Manhattan Avenue
New York, New York

December, 1931 - June, 1933 2332 7th Avenue
New York, New York
Care of WEST

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September, 1933 - October, 1934 435 Convent Avenue
New York, New York

December, 1933 - January, 1934 301 Rhode Island Avenue
Northwest, Washington D.C.

November, 1934 - February, 1935 Camp Tera
(Unemployed Women's Camp)
Suffern, New York

February, 1935 - June, 1935 2 West 15th Street
Care of [redacted]
New York, New York

June, 1941 - September, 1941 Box 81-A
RFD #1
Care of BASS
Saugerties, New York

September, 1941 - June, 1942 1241 Irving Street
Northwest, Washington D.C.
Care of [redacted]

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June, 1942 - September, 1942 35 Mount Morris Park West
New York, New York

September, 1942 - June, 1943 Truth Hall
Howard University
Washington D.C.

July, 1943 - September, 1943 1165 Union Avenue
Bronx, New York
Care of ODEMS

September, 1943 - March, 1944 600 Harvard Street
Northwest, Washington D.C.

March, 1944 - June, 1944 5012 Just Street
Northeast, Washington D.C.
Care of [redacted]

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Miss MURRAY's application indicated that she had the following relatives:

Father:

WILLIAM H. MURRAY
Died June, 1923
Place of Birth - Reisterstown,
Maryland

Mother:

AGNES FITZGERALD MURRAY
Died March 26, 1914
Place of Birth - Durham,
North Carolina

Foster Mother
and Aunt

Mrs. PAULINE FITZGERALD DAME
906 Carroll Street
Durham, North Carolina

Miss MURRAY's application for admission to the Bar disclosed that she was employed from June, 1927, to October, 1927, by the Carolina "Times Publishing Company, 814 Fayetteville Street, Durham, North Carolina, as a stenographer and bookkeeper. Her supervisor was listed as [redacted]

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Miss MURRAY's file contained a photocopy of her marriage certificate which disclosed that she was married under the name of ANNA PAULINE MURRAY on November 28, 1930, to WILLIAM RAY WYNN at All Saints Church, Richmond Hills, Long Island. In her application for admission to the Bar, Miss MURRAY indicated that she and [redacted] had never lived together and that [redacted] had moved to another state. Miss MURRAY indicated that she had intended to get an annulment of her marriage, but had never had the means to do so.

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In response to a question on her application for admission to the Bar concerning her membership in any clubs, organizations, societies or associations, the applicant listed the following:

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National Lawyers Guild, Sacramento Chapter,
Sacramento, California (joined in 1946)

United Office and Professional Workers of America,
Local 19

American Jewish Congress Chapter, 212 West 50th
Street, New York, New York (July, 1946 - April, 1947)

Communist Party (CP) (Opposition) (Summer, 1936,
to Fall, 1937)

Information concerning the United Office and
Professional Workers of America and the
National Lawyers Guild appears in the
Appendix attached hereto.

Concerning her membership in the CP, United States
of America (USA), (Opposition), the applicant stated in part
as follows:

"...The members of the 'Communist Party Opposition'
were called popularly 'Lovestoneites' because their theoretical
leader was one Jay Lovestone.

"I came in contact with the 'Lovestoneites' in the
spring of 1936 at a time when I became curious about the labor
movement, the communist movement and the philosophy of social
change. Having a student mind I began investigations and was
advised by other student friends that I would get the most
intelligent and objective presentation of the aims and purposes
of communism and of the differences among the various radical
and splinter groups through the 'Lovestoneite' school. I,
therefore, attended the New Workers School at that time located
at 131 West 33rd Street as I recall, and took courses in
Fundamentals of Communism, Trade Unionism, Current Political
Issues, etc. I joined their organization sometime in the
summer of 1936 and remained a member until the fall of 1937.

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"I resigned from the 'Communist Party (Opposition)' in the fall of 1937, in part because their official slogan was to vote for Earl Browder and I could not understand the logic of voting for official communists when they disagreed with the tactics of official communists. More important, I found the practices of political communism in conflict with my growing convictions about the practice of Christianity and my religious experiences...."

The New York "Herald Tribune," October 1, 1952, refers to EARL BROWDER as the General Secretary of the CP from 1930 to 1944.

Returned

The above application for admission to the New York Bar executed by Miss MURRAY indicates that she was aided by the New York Police on March 1, 1940, during an illness in which she was found wandering in Providence, Rhode Island, and was returned to New York by Probation Officer [redacted] [redacted] of Providence, Rhode Island. Miss MURRAY indicated that she was referred to Bellevue Hospital and discharged from there on March 3, 1940.

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In January, 1967, NY [redacted] advised that PAULI MURRAY was admitted to Bellevue Hospital on March 1, 1940, and was released to the custody of an unnamed cousin on March 3, 1940 for further treatment at Dr. Rodgers Sanitarium. [redacted] [redacted] advised Miss MURRAY had come to Bellevue from the 15th Precinct of the New York City-Police Department (NYCPD). According to NY [redacted] Miss MURRAY's father was WILLIAM MURRAY and her mother was AGNES MURRAY. NY [redacted] stated that the diagnosis of Miss MURRAY was shown as schizophrenia. NY [redacted] was unable to furnish any additional information.

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On January 5, 1967, [redacted] New York State Department of Mental Hygiene, New York, New York, advised that she could find no record of Dr. Rodgers Sanitarium.

A review of current New York City telephone directories failed to disclose any listing for Dr. Rodgers Sanitarium.

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Miss MURRAY's application for admission to the New York State Bar contained a letter addressed to the Committee on Character and Fitness, Appellate Division, Supreme Court, Second Judicial Department dated April 24, 1948, from [redacted] [redacted] The Open Road, 93 Worth Street, New York City. The letter stated that to the best of [redacted] recollection PAULI MURRAY was employed by The Open Road for about six months beginning in the fall of 1930 until the spring of 1931 as a switchboard operator and stenographer. Her work was altogether satisfactory and she would have continued indefinitely had she wished to remain.

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The applicant's file also contained a letter addressed to the Committee on Character and Fitness dated April 22, 1948, from [redacted] Workers Defense League, 112 East 19th Street, New York City. The letter states in part:

"...Pauli Murray was employed by the Workers Defense League from December, 1939, through August, 1941, and during the summer of 1942. She worked as executive secretary of the National Sharecroppers Week which was originally organized by the Workers Defense League for the purpose of publicizing information concerning the status of sharecroppers in America...."

"Miss Murray's employment with us was voluntarily terminated in order to permit her to study law at Howard University. Since the termination of her employment she has maintained close relations with us and has from time to time done work for us on a volunteer basis. Her services have always been completely satisfactory...."

Miss MURRAY's application for admission to the New York State Bar also contained a letter to the Committee on Character and Fitness dated May 4, 1948, from [redacted] who stated he was [redacted]

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[redacted] advised that the Alice Foote Mc Dougall Coffee Shop, Incorporated, was dissolved in 1932 and that employment records were not kept. He stated that ALICE FOOTE MC DOUGALL died in 1945 and that the applicant was not personally known to him.

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The applicant's file also contained a letter addressed to the Committee on Character and Fitness dated November 15, 1939, from [redacted]
[redacted] Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, 381 4th Avenue, New York City, in which [redacted] advised that Miss PAULI MURRAY, 35 Mount Morris Park West, was employed by his organization from August 1, 1939, to November 10, 1939, as a secretary of the Negro Peoples Committee to Aid Spanish Refugees. He advised that her employment was terminated because of the necessity of making reductions in the staff.

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On January 6, 1967, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Brooklyn, New York, advised that she is [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] now known as [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] advised that neither she nor her daughter are
related to the applicant and that [REDACTED] worked with the
applicant sometime ago. [REDACTED] declined to state
where [REDACTED] had been employed with the applicant.

[REDACTED] advised that the applicant is a
loyal American of good character and reputation. The
applicant's personal habits are moderate and she has found
the applicant to be emotionally and mentally sound. She
recommended the applicant for a position of trust and
confidence.

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[REDACTED] advised that she did not know
[REDACTED] present whereabouts. [REDACTED] moved to Chicago
sometime ago but more recently obtained employment in the
South.

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On December 30, 1966, [redacted] Ulster County Sheriff's Office, which covers Saugerties, New York, advised SA [redacted] that he could locate no record for the applicant.

On December 30, 1966, [redacted] Credit Bureau of Kingston-Ulster, 36 North Front Street, Kingston, New York, which covers Saugerties, New York, advised SA [redacted] that she could locate no record for the applicant.

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On December 30, 1966, [redacted] Westchester Credit Bureau, 300 Hamilton Avenue, White Plains, New York, which covers Katanoh, New York, advised SA [redacted] that she could locate no record for the applicant.

On December 30, 1966, Chief of Police DONALD HAYES, Bedford, New York, Police Department, which covers Katanoh, New York, advised SA [redacted] that he could locate no record for the applicant.

On December 30, 1966, Chief of Police HOWARD PIERCE, Suffern, New York, Police Department, advised SA [redacted] that he could locate no record for the applicant.

On December 30, 1966, [redacted] Clerk, Credit Bureau of Greater New York, advised IC [redacted] that a credit report dated December, 1955, reflects that PAULI MURRAY, 388 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, New York, was self-employed as an attorney at Six Maiden Lane, and that she had a satisfactory credit rating.

On December 30, 1966, IC [redacted] reviewed the records of the Brooklyn Board of Elections for the address 388 Chauncey Street, for the years 1948 to 1954. These records reflect that on each occasion that PAULI MURRAY indicated a preference for a political party, she indicated a preference for the Liberal Party.

Information concerning the Liberal Party appears in the Appendix attached hereto.

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The records further disclosed that during the years 1948 to 1954, PAULINE DAME, when indicating a party preference, indicated a preference for one of the major political parties, except in 1950, when she indicated a preference for the Liberal Party.

The records of the Board of Elections showed that prior to 1948, PAULINE MURRAY had lastest voted in 1936, from the address Two West 15th Street, New York City.

On December 29, 1966, [redacted] Association of the Bar of the City of New York, 42 West 44th Street, New York, New York, advised that his records indicate that the applicant has never been admitted to membership in his organization.

On December 29, 1966, [redacted] Law Assistant, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, 42 West 44th Street, New York, New York, advised that he had no record for the applicant.

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On December 29, 1966, [redacted] Brooklyn Bar Association, 123 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, New York, advised that he could locate no record for the applicant.

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On January 3, 1967, a representative of the Bureau of Criminal Identification, New York City Police Department, advised SA [redacted] that he could locate no record for the applicant or PAULINE DAME.

On January 6, 1967, this representative of the Bureau of Criminal Identification was recontacted and again advised that he was unable to find any record concerning the applicant's alleged arrest in 1935, nor could he find a record of her being assisted by the Police Department in 1940.

He stated that if the applicant was assisted by the Police Department in 1940 an "Aided" card would have been completed, but the Police Department has destroyed all such cards prior to 1946.

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On January 9, 1967, Patrolman [redacted] 13th Precinct, New York City Police Department, 327 East 22nd Street, New York, New York, advised that the 15th Precinct is no longer in existence and any records formerly maintained by the 15th Precinct would be located at the 13th Precinct.

He stated, however, that "Aided" cards are maintained at the precinct for only seven years, and that he would have no record of any assistance given to the applicant in 1940.

On January 3, 1967, a representative of the Bureau of Special Services (BSS), New York City Police Department, advised SA [redacted] that his records show that PAULI MURRAY was a member of the Workers Defense League and had an address of 35 Mount Morris Park West, New York City.

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This representative also advised that PAULI MURRAY was a charter member of Harlem Ashram and a member of the Central Committee for the Interracial Pilgrimage from Harlem to the Lincoln Memorial on August 26, 1942.

Information concerning Harlem Ashram is contained in the Appendix section of this report.

The representative of BSS, New York City Police Department, advised his records show that PAULI MURRAY was a member of the Board of Directors of the American Civil Liberties Union in 1966. He advised that her name appeared on Page 8 of the February 14, 1964, issue of "New America", the official publication of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation.

The article in "New America" was entitled, "Preferential Treatment for Negroes?"

On January 4, 1967, the card index of the New York Public Library, 5th Avenue and 42nd Street, New York City, disclosed that PAULI MURRAY was the writer of the following books:

"Proud Shoes", the story of an American family, published by Harper Brothers in 1956.

"States' Laws on Race and Color" published by the Woman's Division of Christian Service, Board of Missions and Church Extension, Methodist Church, in 1950.

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"All for Mr. Davis", the story of sharecropper ODELL WALLER, co-authored by MURRAY KEMPTON, published by the Workers Defense League in 1942. A question mark appears in the card index following the date of this publication.

The following information is noted concerning [redacted]

In November, 1953, [redacted] was interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), at which time he admitted membership in the Young Communist League (YCL) from June, 1937, to April, 1938. He also stated that he had been a member of the Young People's Socialist League and the American Youth Congress during the late 1930s and early 1940s.

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The YCL and the American Youth Congress have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In 1945, G-2, United States Army Counterintelligence, Headquarters of the Third Service Command, advised it had received information from a source, believed to be reliable, that [redacted] [redacted] was one of the principal leaders of the American Student Union, YCL and similar groups at John Hopkins University, prior to his graduation from that institution [redacted]

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Information concerning the American Student Union is contained in the Appendix section of this report.

"The Worker" issue of June 10, 1962, on Page 4, Columns 4 and 5, stated that MURRAY KEMPTON directed an address at a rally sponsored by the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties (CCCL) held on June 7, 1962, to protest the McCarran Act in New York City.

The article indicated that KEMPTON had expressed sympathy for the sufferings being endured by members of the CP in the United States.

In June, 1962, NY [redacted] advised that GUS HALL regarded the meeting of June 7, 1962, of the CCCL as the most interesting and the best meeting the Party had had in many years. NY [redacted] advised that HALL was especially pleased with the speech of [redacted]

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A review of the Guide to Periodical Literature at the New York Public Library disclosed that PAULI MURRAY was the author of an article entitled, "Protest Against the Legal Status of the Negro", which appeared in the annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science in January, 1965.

Information concerning the CCCL appears in the Appendix of this report.

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Several confidential informants, who are familiar with certain phases of Communist Party activities in the New York City area, were contacted during January, 1967, and they advised that they did not know the applicant or any members of her family.

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APPENDIX

AMERICAN STUDENT UNION

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following information concerning the American Student Union:

"1. Cited as a Communist front which was 'the result of a united front gathering of young Socialists and Communists' in Columbus, Ohio, in 1935. The Young Communist League took credit for the creation of the organization, which offered free trips to the Soviet Union. It claimed to have led as many as 500,000 students out in annual April 22 strikes in the United States.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, p. 80; also cited in Annual Reports, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 9, House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 16; and in House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 159).

"2. Cited as subversive and un-American.
(Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Report, April 21, 1943, p. 3)."

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APPENDIX

BROOKWOOD LABOR COLLEGE (Katonah, New York)

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning Brookwood Labor College:

"1. Cited as 'Communistic' and as the recipient of at least \$115,000 from the American Fund for Public Service (Garland Fund).
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 34 and 76.)"

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CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties:

"CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES (NEW YORK CITY)

"1. 'On the basis of its investigations and hearings to date, the committee concludes that the National Assembly for Democratic Rights and a coordinating and organizing group in support thereof, titled the "Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties," are Communist fronts. Created, dominated, and controlled by members and officials of the Communist Party, the National Assembly for Democratic Rights and the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties were organized as propaganda devices for the conduct of "mass activity" in support of the avowed objective of "reversal or nonapplication" of the Supreme Court decisions of June 5, 1961, which upheld the constitutionality of the registration and disclosure provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950 as applied to the Communist Party, and the Smith Act membership clause making punishable active and purposive membership in the Communist Party.

'* * * The long-range objective of the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties is to serve as the vehicle for concealed Communist participation in, and direction of, propaganda and agitational activities aimed to nullify the Internal Security and Smith Acts.'

'* * * Committee investigation disclosed that the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties was formed on or about June 12, 1961 * * *. (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report and Hearings on Manipulation of Public Opinion by Organizations Under Concealed Control of the Communist Party (National Assembly for Democratic Rights and Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties), House Report 1282, Part 1, October 2 and 3, 1961, pp. 137, 143 and 144.)'

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APPENDIX

CIVIL RIGHTS DEFENSE COMMITTEE

A source advised in September, 1941, that the Civil Rights Defense Committee (CRDC) with offices at 160 Fifth Avenue, Room 809, New York City, was established about August 1, 1941, and the aims of the Committee were to defend the members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), who were being tried at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and to raise funds for their defense through the mediums of public meetings, pamphlets and other similar means.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In November, 1945, a second source advised that the SWP held its National Convention in New York City in November, 1944. At one session of the convention, according to this source, the Acting National Secretary of the SWP gave a report concerning the CRDC. The source stated that he indicated that the tremendous publicity given to the jailing of 18 individuals, known generally as the Minneapolis Labor Case, and the support given them by official leaders of trade unions was due entirely to work and propaganda of the CRDC. The source advised that the Acting National Secretary of the SWP indicated that with few exceptions, the CRDC is made up of SWP members.

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APPENDIX

COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (OPPOSITION)

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Communist Party, U.S.A. (Opposition):

1. Cited as one of the names subsequently assumed by a "dissenting group" within the Communist movement in the United States which had been organized by Jay Lovestone following his expulsion from the Communist Party of the United States in 1929.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 143.)

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FILMS FOR DEMOCRACY

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning Films for Democracy:

- "1. Cited as a Communist-front organization.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities,
House Report 1311 on the GOP Political Action
Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 49 and 150.)"

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APPENDIX

HARLEM ASHRAM

In 1944, a source furnished a three page article entitled, "The Work of the Harlem Ashram". A portion of this article reads as follows:

"There are three peoples in the world today whom we regard as having specially redemptive possibilities. They are the peoples of India and Puerto Rico struggling for freedom from imperialistic exploitation, and the Negro people of America striving to be free from that white domination which is akin to it. Like the 'suffering servant' of Judaism, they can show the powerful peoples who dominate them the way to a free and just and godly social order. We cannot help feeling that it is God who has led us into warm and vital relationship to the most hopefully redemptive movements among these three peoples....

"...Our dominant purpose in founding the ashram in Harlem was to tackle America's No. 1 problem in reconciliation....

"...We have sought to make it clear that the Gandhian way at its best utilizes in the earlier stages of the struggle all of the best ordinary methods, with resort to direct action in the spirit of good will when these methods prove inadequate...."

In 1944, a second source advised that the Harlem Ashram was located at 2013 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

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APPENDIX

INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL ASSOCIATION

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following information concerning the International Juridical Association:

"1. Cited as 'a Communist front and an offshoot of the International Labor Defense.'
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149).

"2. Cited as an organization which 'actively defended Communists and consistently followed the Communist Party line.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3223 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950, p. 12.)"

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APPENDIX

LIBERAL PARTY

In the "New York Times", issue of March 1, 1944, it was reported that a call had been issued for a statewide convention to form the Liberal Party by DEAN ALFANGE and JOHN L. CHILDS. It was reported that the proposed political party would have as its nucleus the "Right Wing" of the American Labor Party, together with Liberal-minded citizens of New York regardless of Party affiliations.

The "New York Times", issue of May 20, 1944, in a news dispatch reported that the Liberal Party was started on May 19, 1944, at a convention in New York. The "backbone" of the Liberal Party was reported as consisting of groups from the "Right Wing" of the American Labor Party who lost control of that party in the 1944 primaries to the "Left Wing" of Communist elements.

In a letter to the "New York Times" bearing the date of December 12, 1944, Mr. JOHN L. CHILDS, the then State Chairman of the Liberal Party, said in part: "The Liberal Party was initiated by non-Communist elements of the American Labor Party."

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"THE MILITANT"

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"National Lawyers Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

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APPENDIX

NEGRO PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE TO AID SPANISH DEMOCRACY

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Negro People's Committee To Aid Spanish Democracy:

"1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities,
House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action
Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 180.)"

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APPENDIX

THE OPEN ROAD, INCORPORATED

LOUIS BUDENZ, former editor of "The Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, on October 2, 1951, stated that from information received in the Politburo, he knew that The Open Road, Inc., was a communist created organization and was used in connection with securing transportation for comrades between the United States and Russia. The Open Road, Inc., was not closely identified with the Communist Party and services of the organization were used in cases where it was desired that the traveler not be identified with the Party.